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of Clothing; Materials Used in Making Clothing; Cotton—its Distribution and Culture; Cotton—its Transportation and Manufactures; The Factory System in the Manufacture of Clothing.

This treatment raises some very interesting questions, discussion of which is impossible here. Admitting that there is a place in instruction for such a book, admitting also that the point of view of the German writers (a point of view determined before commercial geography had become differentiated from geography and still adhered to on the Continent) does not meet the requirements of our analysis of the subject, the reviewer, nevertheless, believes that this is not a book on commercial and industrial geography. He believes that the most logical presentation of the subject is to be found in Robinson's *Commercial Geography* (cf. *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, vol. I, p. 563), and the sanest discussion of its purpose and scope in the preface of the same work.

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*La Géographie Humaine. Essai de Classification Positive. Principes et Exemples.* By JEAN BRUNHES. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1912. Pp. 801; illustrated. 20 fr.)

Professor Jean Brunhes of the University of Fribourg and of the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales at Paris, has long been known as the author of a classic work on irrigation in Spain and North Africa, considered in its geographic, economic, and social relations. To this he has added the first general treatise on anthropo-geography in French, and one of the best in any language.

There are, of course, numerous points of contact with the pioneer work of Ratzel; but in the main Professor Brunhes is original, not only as to the facts cited, but even more strikingly as to classification and method. In great part, indeed, the present work is the fruit of extended travels, prolonged original observations and numerous monographic studies. Even the illustrations are nearly all from pictures taken by the author himself. As M. Brunhes himself expresses it, he is never quite at ease except when discussing what he has seen with his own eyes. He is, indeed, a logician and methodologist even more than a geographer, and his positive method, his rigorous and exacting logic stand in striking contrast to the speculations, often stimulat-

ing but always vague, which have frequently passed for anthropogeography.

By reason of this positive method ("Tout mon livre est une réaction contre la phraséologie métaphysique, mystique ou politique") the author practically excludes the consideration of institutions as essential facts of human geography, limiting himself to the material works of man in their relation to the physical environment, especially such as make a change in the face of nature. These are treated according to the systematic, rather than the regional plan. There are three main heads, each having two subdivisions: I. Unproductive occupation of the soil for (1) houses, (2) roads; II. Productive uses of vegetable and animal kingdoms through (1) cultivation of plants, (2) animal husbandry; III. Destructive exploitation of natural resources including (1) plants and animals, (2) minerals. This last division, it will be noted, brings sharply to view the question and the necessity of conservation of natural resources.

Chapters 8-10 constitute a sort of appendix to the three divisions which treat what the author considers "the essential facts of human geography." These chapters consider, all too briefly, the relations of human geography to ethnography, and to historical, social, political, and economic geography. In general, M. Brunhes is disposed to exclude facts pertaining to race, language, and everything distinctively of human origin, from the domain of geography—even of human geography.

At the present stage of scientific development, the positive method and relatively narrow scope of the work have their advantages. There has been in various quarters far too much theorizing and too few facts. On the other hand, this narrow conception of human geography is likely to prove transitional, since it would in effect limit the subject to economic facts; and would admit these only in so far as they are demonstrably the results of environmental controls.

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#### NEW BOOKS

ANDREWS, C. M. *The colonial period*. Home university library of modern knowledge, 47. (New York: Holt. 1912. Pp. vii, 256. 50c.)

To be reviewed.